

IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 35, line 8, to page 36, line 2 as follows:

The inorganic fine particle used for the present invention may be an inorganic fine particle obtained from a typically known manufacturing method. The primary particle diameter of the inorganic fine particle is 30 nm to 160 nm, and more preferably, 50 nm to 130 nm. The primary particle diameter in this case is an average of several particle diameters. The particle diameter of the inorganic fine particle used for the present invention can be measured with a particle diameter distribution measuring apparatus with use of dynamic light scattering (e.g. DLS-700 of Ohtsuka Electronics Co.Ltd., Coulter COULTER N4 of Coulter Electronics Ltd.). In a case where the inorganic particle is a hydrophobic processed particle, it is difficult to separate secondary cohesion. Therefore, the particle diameter, in this case, should be directly obtained by photographs obtained from a scanning electron microscope, or a transmission electron microscope. In this case, 300 oxide fine particles are to be observed, and the average diameter length thereof are to be obtained.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 43, lines 11-23, as follows:

A portable static friction meter (~~Heiden Tribo-gear Muse Type 94i200 HEIDON~~ TRIBO-GEAR MUSE TYPE 94I200 manufactured by Shinto Kagaku K.K.) was used. With this static friction meter, a pressure plate was disposed at an inner peripheral of the belt so that the photoconductor belt and intermediary transfer body may contact uniformly against a flat penetrator of the static friction meter. As alternatives for the photoconductor belt and the intermediary transfer body, drum shaped members may be used. In this case, the contact area may become smaller, and data may become slightly more variable. Nevertheless, this shall have no effect in making the aforementioned contact uniform.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 54, line 17 to page 56, line 10 as follows:

The toner of the present invention may also include a charge control agent when necessary. Any conventional charge control agent may be used, for example, nigrosine dye, triphenylmethane dye, chromium containing metal complex dye, molybdic acid chelate pigment, rhodamine dye, alkoxy amine, quaternary ammonium salt (including fluoro modified quaternary ammonium salt), alkyl amide, phosphorous or a compound thereof, tungsten or a compound thereof, fluoro activating agent, salicylic metallic salt, and salicylic derivative of metallic salt. More particularly, the following may be used: Bontron BONTRON 03 being a nigrosine dye, Bontron BONTRON P-51 being a quaternary ammonium salt, Bontron BONTRON S-34 being a metal containing azo dye, E-82 being an oxynaphthoic acid metal complex, E-84 being a salicylic metallic complex, E-89 being a phenol condensate (which are manufactured by Orient Chemical Industries); TP-302 being a quaternary ammonium salt molybdenum complex, TP-415 (which are manufactured by Hodogaya Chemical Industries); Copy charge PSY VP2038 being a quaternary ammonium salt, Copy blue PR being a triphenylmethane derivative, Copy charge NEG VP2036 being a quaternary ammonium salt and Copy charge NX VP434 (which are manufactured by Hoechst AG); LRA-901, LR-147 being a Boron complex (manufactured by Japan Carlit Co. Ltd.); copper phthalocyanine, perylene, quinacridone, azo pigments; and other high molecular compounds with a functional group such as sulfonic acid group, carboxyl group, quaternary ammonium salt. The amount of the charge control agent of the present invention is not to be limited to a particular amount, but is to be variably determined according to the manufacturing method of the toner including factors such as the type of binder resin, use of additives (if necessary), or the dispersing method. It is preferable for the amount to range from 0.1 to 10 by weight with respect to the binder resin of 100 by weight. It is more

preferably for the amount to range from 2 to 5 by weight. In a case where the amount is over 10 by weight, excess toner chargeability is caused, the effect of the charge control agent is reduced, and the electrostatic absorption with the developer roller is increased. Accordingly, fluidity of the developer and the density of the image are reduced. (Carrier)

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 65, line 16 to page 66, line 3 as follows:

After the milling process, the milled material may be classified in an air stream, for example, with use of centrifugal force. Thereby accomplishing manufacture of a toner (base particle) having a prescribed particle diameter, such as a toner having volume average particle diameter of $5\mu\text{m}$ to $20\mu\text{m}$. It is preferable that a volume average particle diameter of the toner is $2\mu\text{m}$ to $8\mu\text{m}$ by taking factors such as image quality, manufacture cost, coating rate with respect to an external additive, into consideration. The volume average particle diameter may be measured, for example, with a Coulter COULTER TA-11 meter manufactured by Coulter Electronics Inc.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 69, lines 9-15 as follows:

For obtaining SF-1 and SF-2, 100 toner images which are enlarged in a magnification of 1000 times with a field emission electron microscope (FE-SEM) of ultra high resolution are sampled, and are calculated according to the following equations ①and ② by using an image analyzing apparatus (e.g. Luze* LUZEX III manufactured by Nicolet Technology Instrument Corporation).

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 71, line 19, to page 72, line 11 as follows:

Since the aforementioned development units are formed having the same structure, only the K development unit ~~50K~~ 45K will be described hereinafter. The portions of the other development units ~~50Y, 50M, and 50C~~ 45Y, 45M, and 45C corresponding to those of the K development unit ~~50K~~ 45K shall be indicated with numerals of Y, M, and C, but descriptions thereof shall be omitted. The development unit ~~50K~~ 45K has a development tank 42K for containing a liquid developer being included with toner particles and carrier fluid components and being of high viscosity and high density, a drawing roller 43K having a lower portion thereof soaked in the liquid developer of the development tank 42K, and a coating roller 44K for forming the developer drawn up from the drawing roller 43K into a thin layer and coating the developer to the development belt 41. The coating roller 44K is conductive and is applied with a prescribed bias from an electric source (not shown).

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 92, line 16-22 as follows:

With reference to Fig. 6 Figs. 5 and 6, the image forming units 18 of the tandem image forming apparatus 20 may have, for example, a charging unit 60, a developing unit 61, a first transfer unit 62, a photoconductor cleaning unit 63, and a charge removing unit 64 disposed in a manner surrounding the drum-shaped photoconductors 40 thereof.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 93, line 11-22 as follows:

Furthermore, Fig. 8 shows another image forming apparatus having a process cartridge included with the developer of the present invention. This image forming apparatus includes a photoconductor 601 having a drum-shape, a development unit 602, resident developer 603-

603, magnetic toner 603a, magnetic carrier 603b, a development sleeve 604, a magnet roller 605, a doctor blade 606, a developer containment case 607, a predoctor 607a, a toner hopper 608, toner supply port 608a, an agitator unit 609, a charge roller 650, a cleaning unit 658, a magnetic field forming unit 680, ~~a development area 600D~~, and a developer containing portion 600S.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 102, lines 11-14 as follows:

A titania which is ~~Titania~~ TITANIA MT-500B with an average particle diameter of 35nm (manufactured by Tayca Co. Ltd.) processed with HMDS was employed as an inorganic fine particle 2.

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 106, lines 9-22 as follows:

The foregoing materials was mixed with a Henschel mixer, to thereby obtain a mixture where water is impregnated in a pigment aggregate. Subsequently, the mixture was kneaded with twin rollers with a surface temperature of 100°C for 45 minutes, then, rolling and cooling are performed, and then, milling is performed with a pulverizer. Thereby, a masterbatch pigment was obtained.

- polyol resin 1 95 parts
- above-described masterbatch 10 parts
- charge control agent (~~Bentren~~ BONTRON E-84 manufactured by Orient Chemical Industries) 2 parts
- wax (fatty acid ester wax, melting point 830C, viscosity 280mPa · s (900C)) 5 parts

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 108, lines 14-25 as follows:

The foregoing materials was mixed with a Henschel mixer, to thereby obtain a mixture where water is impregnated in a pigment aggregate. Subsequently, the mixture was kneaded with twin rollers with a surface temperature of 130⁰C for 45 minutes, then, rolling and cooling are performed, and then, milling is performed with a pulverizer. Thereby, a masterbatch pigment was obtained.

- polyol resin 1 92 parts
- above-described masterbatch 16 parts
- charge control agent (Bentren BONTRON E-84 manufactured by Orient Chemical Industries) 2 parts

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 109, lines 12-25 as follows:

The foregoing materials was mixed with a Henschel mixer, to thereby obtain a mixture where water is impregnated in a pigment aggregate. Subsequently, the mixture was kneaded with twin rollers with a surface temperature of 130⁰C for 45 minutes, then, rolling and cooling are performed, and then, milling is performed with a pulverizer. Thereby, a masterbatch pigment was obtained.

- polyol resin 1 96 parts
- above-described masterbatch 8 parts
- charge control agent (Bentren BONTRON E-84 manufactured by Orient Chemical Industries) 2 parts
- wax (fatty acid ester wax, melting point 830C, viscosity 280mPa • s (900C)) 5 parts

Please amend the paragraph beginning at page 110, lines 10-23 as follows:

The foregoing materials were mixed with a Henschel mixer, to thereby obtain a mixture where water is impregnated in a pigment aggregate. Subsequently, the mixture was kneaded with twin rollers with a surface temperature of 130⁰C for 45 minutes, then, rolling and cooling are performed, and then, milling is performed with a pulverizer. Thereby, a masterbatch pigment was obtained.

- polyol resin 1 96 parts
- above-described masterbatch 4 parts
- charge control agent (Bentron BONTRON E-84 manufactured by Orient Chemical Industries) 2 parts
- wax (fatty acid ester wax, melting point 830C, viscosity 280mPa • s (900C)) 5 parts